

SOCIETY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.

tending the annual convention of Southern Railway freight agents.

Mr. John R. Edelen has returned from a visit to his niece, Miss Clothilde Edelen, Richmond.

Miss Margaret Leef, Danville, Va., is the guest of Mrs. William Dobie, Wolfe street.

Miss Annie Stokes, of Orangeburg, S. C., is visiting Miss Maude Wells in Prince street.

Mrs. J. T. Wells and three daughters, Misses Lena and Grace and Mrs. R. B. Carter and son are spending several weeks at Colonial Beach.

Mrs. James Hayes and her two sons are spending several weeks at Recktown, Va.

Mrs. Pauline Dreifus has returned home after spending several weeks as the guest of Mrs. Ervin Blener, Culpeper, Va.

Mr. Frank Entwistle has returned after a visit of a week to Nonmilt, Va.

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, president of the National Council of Women, who has been in San Francisco since the first of the year, is expected home early this week.

Miss Bertha Fishback, of Marshall, Va., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Glenn Harr, Duke street.

Mrs. A. M. Sisk is visiting friends in Herndon, Va.

Mr. Ben Franklin, of Arlington, Va., spent the week-end with friends here.

Mrs. Elmer E. Phillips and Mrs. Matthew Kersey have gone to the Eastern shore where they will be guests of Mrs. Phillips' sister for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Harrington announce the marriage of their daughter, Marie, to Mr. Joseph J. Kelley, of Washington. The ceremony was performed July 31 by Rev. William J. Morton, rector of Christ P. E. Church.

Mrs. Norman Davis is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Helen Connors, Richmond.

Miss Amelia Hoy has gone to Luray, Va., where she will spend several weeks.

Rev. Robert H. Bartlett and family, who have been spending several weeks as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hoy, have returned to their home in Ellerslie, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Powell are spending several weeks in Leesburg, Va.

Rev. Charles E. Woodson, of Vicksburg, Miss., is visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. Emma L. Baggett has joined her daughter, Miss Leslie Rae Baggett, who is spending the summer in the Catskills.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Davis and daughter, Miss Julia, and Mr. Floyd Saunders and family are at Ridge, Md.

Miss Mary E. Nalls has gone to Asheville, N. C., where she will spend two weeks.

Miss Eva E. Cowling, this city, has returned after attending the summer school at the University of Virginia.

Capt. James Monroe Love, U. S. A., who has been in China for a long time, is expected home next week.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Helen Rockwell Earnshaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Earnshaw, of Washington, and Mr. George Mason Smith, this city, July 31 at Falls Church. Rev. W. S. O. Thomas officiated.

Dr. Vivian P. Berry is visiting relatives in King George County, Va.

HOT SPRINGS.

Charity, social and musical events vied with sports for popularity during the week, which was an unusually lively one. The open air carnival August 14 afternoon and evening, for the benefit of the local Red Cross, was a success. The Misses Dunlop and the Misses Palms worked with Miss Gladys Ingalls, the president of the association, in the preparation of the program, and dressed several dolls for one of the tables. Mrs. Charles Neave, of New York; Mrs. Charles Louis Palms, of Detroit; Mrs. William Maffitt, of St. Louis, were among the patronesses.

The proceeds of the baseball game Wednesday between the Camp Greenbrier team and a nine picked from the Hot Springs summer colony, went to the Red Cross nurse's fund.

Mrs. Christine Hauge gave a dance at Barton Lodge August 12 for the young people of the colony. She has also been hostess at several dinner and luncheon this week, and Mrs. Felix Turbe has been among the Washington hostesses.

Mrs. William Cook Worthington, of Baltimore, who has been at Atlantic City until last week, is at White Sulphur Springs, and will join her niece, Mrs. M. Thompson Bryan, at the Homestead early in September. Mrs. Bryan went to White Sulphur Springs Wednesday for several days with Mr. and Mrs. Archibald M. McCrea and the Misses Margaret, Mervin, Sallie and Lorraine Dunlop. Dr. Robert A. Black and his son, Donald A. Black, Master George C. McCrea and Edgar Bright. Mr. McCrea entered four of his horses in the horse show and they were shown by his stepdaughters, the Misses Dunlop.

Mrs. H. W. Fuller, of Washington, has been the guest for several days this week of Miss Gladys Ingalls at White Cottage. Miss Ingalls gave a luncheon on Tuesday for several young folks.

Mrs. Arthur Birkhead Copper and Mrs. Grace M. Brian, of Washington,

TODAY'S BEAUTY HINTS

To whiten and beautify the complexion permanently we have found no better preparation than a lotion made by dissolving four ounces of spumax in a half pint of hot water, then adding two teaspoonfuls glycerine. This removes any pimples, shiny, muddy or sallow appearance, and will make any one's skin clear, smooth and velvety. It does not show or rub off like powder; in fact, it seems a part of the skin, and for removing tan and freckles is unequalled.

It is necessary to shampoo more frequently in the warmer weather because of excessive dust and the fact that the head perspires more and is usually more exposed to the weather. The easiest to use and quickest drying shampoo that we can recommend to our readers can be prepared very cheaply by dissolving a teaspoonful of cantinor, obtained from your druggist, in a cup of hot water. This rubbed into the scalp creates a thick lather, soothing and cooling in its action, as well as very beneficial to scalp and hair. After rinsing, the hair is fresh and clean, while the hair dries quickly and evenly, developing a bright luster and a soft fluffiness that makes it seem very heavy.—Adv.

MISS MIMI SCOTT, who is exceedingly popular with the Washington summer colony at Washington this season.



have returned after spending several weeks at Vine Cottage. Mr. Brian and her son, Henry Brian, will go to Atlantic City for several weeks.

Rear Admiral George E. Ide, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Ide are at the Homestead for the remainder of the summer, having spent the early part of the season at Poland Springs, Me.

Miss Agnes Gill, of Baltimore, who with her mother, Mrs. John Gill, has joined the William Wallace Spences at Ingleside, is at the Casino every afternoon for the last tennis matches of the day. She is frequently with Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Field and Mr. and Mrs. George Washington, of Cincinnati.

Mrs. William Wallace Spence, jr., has gone to York Harbor, Me., for a month. Dr. Thomas E. Sprunt, of Baltimore, is at the Homestead for several weeks, and Mr. and Mrs. John Hemmley Johnson have returned for the "kur."

Mr. Mandeville Carlisle, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, of Washington, at her summer home, Shadacre, has joined his family at their country place at Ammendale, Me.

Capt. and Mrs. A. Kelly Evans gave a dinner Tuesday night for Baron and Baroness Rosenkrantz, of London, at their summer home, the Pillars. Mrs. Evans was Mrs. Joseph B. Whitehead, of Atlanta. Her sons, Joseph and C. P. Whitehead, are on a motor trip to New York. Miss Maria Jones, of Richmond, is Mrs. Whitehead's cousin and will visit her during the early fall. Miss Elizabeth Howry, of Washington, has been spending several weeks with the Kelly Evanses at the Pillars.

Mr. Isadore Noah and Miss Jennie North, of Homestead, who have spent the entire summer motoring through Virginia and North Carolina, are again at the Homestead, and will leave here next Wednesday for Bedford for several weeks.

One of the Passiflor Hunt Club luncheon of the week was given by Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, of Louisville, who are with Mrs. Hauge at Barton Lodge for the summer. Louise and Hewitt Todd rode cross country to the club to join the other members of the party who motored.

WILL WORK AGAINST ROOT.

Former Senator Charged with Protecting the Liquor Interests.

Indications that reformers throughout the country will oppose former Senator Elihu Root should be noted by the Republican party for the Presidency, are contained in a paper issued recently by Clarence T. Wilson, of Topeka, Kan., who says he is general secretary of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that city. "Republican newspapers," reads part of the article, "can do no greater service to their party than to protect it from those forces attempting to secure the nomination of a candidate who cannot be elected because of the antagonism certain to develop among those interested in moral reform."

Mr. Wilson declares the former Senator has protected the liquor interests and aided in the defeat of the Webb-Kenyon act. He also says Mr. Root opposed a candidate who cannot be elected because of the antagonism certain to develop among those interested in moral reform.

Dorothy Abbott, who will play a difficult role in Roi Cooper Megrue's new play, "Under Fire," when it opens early in September, was the original "guilty shoe girl" in "Within the Law," whose scene with the innocent "Mary Turner" was psychologically one of the finest in the play.

BULGARIA WILL NOT AID ALLIES, IS FEAR

Serbia Expected to Give Flat Refusal to Demands of Premier Radoslavoff.

London, Aug. 14.—There are strong indications that Serbia will give a flat refusal to the demand announced by the Bulgarian premier, Vassil Radoslavoff, three weeks ago and that hopes of the entente allies of bringing Bulgaria into the alliance will come to naught, according to diplomats here.

Serbia's formal reply has not yet been given, but those best posted in diplomatic quarters say Bulgaria's demand far exceeds anything Serbia would possibly yield.

The outcome is being watched with the keenest interest by the chancellors throughout Europe, as Bulgaria is the chief obstacle to united action by the Balkan states in joining the entente allies and thus throwing the Balkan barrier between the central powers and Turkey. Bulgaria contends that by a treaty with Serbia the latter ceded to Bulgaria about 7,000 square kilometers in Macedonia, which Bulgaria was compelled by the great powers to relinquish during her embroiled condition after the second Balkan war.

Bulgaria now insists the original treaty be carried out, and that unless she obtains the return of Macedonia she will refuse to join the other Balkan states in assisting the allies.

The present issue has renewed the smoldering feud among the Balkans, and much bitterness is said to have developed in the course of the negotiations, all pointing to Serbia's refusal to yield Macedonia and to Bulgaria withholding her support from the entente powers. Officials of both sides say that the negotiations have not yet been abandoned, and that much depends upon the attitude of the Serbian Parliament, which meets next Monday, although they see little prospect of accord.

The Greek Parliament is also scheduled to meet and will take up at once the question of war.

MILITIA PREPARES FOR CAMP.

National Guardsmen Leave Tomorrow for Colonial Beach.

Approximately 1,400 privates and 80 officers will go into camp with the District National Guard at Colonial Beach. The men will board the steamer St. Johns early tomorrow morning. The L. Street Armory will be open today to enable the men to make preparations for the trip. Those living in the suburbs will sleep at the armory tonight to insure being on time for the march to the wharf at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

It was originally the plan to camp the men on the Monument Grounds tonight, but this later was found unnecessary. Printed data giving instructions on the organization of coast artillery yesterday were forwarded to E. F. Collier, of George Washington University. Mr. Collier is a member of the university committee named to organize a coast artillery among the students during the coming scholastic year. The artillery is to be a branch of the District guard.

George Cohen is hard at work on a new play for his sister, Josephine Cohen, and her husband, Fred Niblo. It is scheduled to open some time about the 1st of September.

UNCLE SAM ADS ALIENS IN U. S.

Naturalization Bureau Makes Valuable Citizens of Foreigners.

HELPS IN EDUCATION

Courts Refuse Citizenship to Applicants, Who Have Returned to Native Land to Fight.

In the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor, a most extensive piece of constructive work has been going on without attracting attention. This work has its foundation in the national fabric and consists of making citizens out of the resident foreigner who has been coming to this country from Europe.

The making of a citizen, in so far as law is concerned, is no difficult matter, but to make a citizen in spirit, sympathy and loyalty, imbued with love of country, is a different matter. For over a century the nation slept upon this duty and permitted any one to violate naturalization laws and to add hundreds of thousands annually to the enjoyment of privileges of the franchise, the holding of office and all other rights sacred to the natural-born citizen.

Congress was aroused by the report of the Commissioner of Naturalization on June 23, 1906, passed the current naturalization law. By this law all courts, State and Federal, and officials of these courts, were placed under the supervision of the United States government. This administrative authority rests with the Bureau of Naturalization.

2,500,000 Seek Citizenship.

Almost 2,500,000 foreigners have asked for citizenship during the first eight and three-quarter years of Federal supervision. Almost 1,700,000 of these have declared their intention, or taken out first papers. Something over 750,000 have asked for final papers, and of these about 650,000 have been admitted to citizenship during that time.

During the same time there have been 5,000 foreigners refused admission to citizenship. Over one-half of these have been denied because of mental and moral unfitness. The bureau has kept close supervision over this phase, and through activities the public mind was directed to the necessity for providing means to enable unfortunate candidates not only to accomplish the act of admission, but to equip them better to carry on the daily fight for a livelihood.

In 1910 there were nearly 14,000,000 foreigners in this country. Of this number 5,000,000 were not citizens. The foreign body has been increased nearly 1,600,000 annually since then. By far the larger portion of the foreign residents of this country have retained their allegiance to the sovereignty of their birth. Recently, reports in the public press have shown many of these are ready to respond to the behest of these sovereignties.

It is well known that large numbers returned upon call of the country of their nativity, leaving the ties, personal, family, industrial, and others, which have grown up in this country. This was the case prior to the war of Europe and in the lesser wars among the Balkan states. Many have gone back to the old countries who have declared their intention to become citizens afterward returned to this country and presented themselves before the courts of citizenship for admission. Judges of the naturalization courts have held that such absence from this country in the armies and fighting under their native allegiance broke the continuity of residence for naturalization purposes, and denied their applications.

Among the approximately 14,000,000 foreign alien residents, 1,659,351 are classed as illiterate.

Although 85,000 foreigners have been refused citizenship because of mental and moral unfitness, at least many have been admitted to citizenship, in spite of these deficiencies, during the period of Federal supervision. The courts have been reluctant to refuse citizenship to a candidate, even though he be ignorant of our institutions or of the privileges conferred upon him. Especially is this so where the courts are asked to naturalize the children of those who have been admitted to citizenship, and towns where the petitioners live for overcoming these defects.

In many places the public schools have, under the inspiration of the Bureau of Naturalization, opened their doors to the foreigner and have taught him the duties of American citizenship, and, in these places, the courts have readily assented to the new status. In other places, however, the courts have refused citizenship unless the candidate could come up to the higher standard which has been brought about by the Federal supervision. This system of instruction has been carried on for years, and with success in various localities throughout the country. There is scarcely a State in the whole country that does not have a naturalization school, carried on either by the public schools or under the direction of private agencies.

City Honors Immigrants.

In many localities where there are hundreds and thousands of citizens admitted annually, no cognizance had been given this important proceeding by the general public, municipal officials, public school, or other authorities. Early in the year the mayor of the City of Philadelphia, last winter, the fact that about 4,000 petitions for naturalization would be heard during the spring months, and that the city would receive 3,500 new citizens would be made at that time in the persons of the candidates and their wives and children, born abroad. This resulted in the first reception extended by any municipality in the United States to its citizens of foreign birth.

This reception was but one of the activities of the Bureau of Naturalization to bring the attention of the entire nation to this most vital activity of citizenship. In the press of the day preceding the reception, there was published throughout the United States an announcement of the nation-wide movement for the education of the resident alien body through the candidates for citizenship.

During the activities of the schools have been directed almost wholly to the candidate for final papers, while the foreigner possessing his first papers, or who has just declared his intention to become a citizen at some future time, has been largely neglected. The bureau has recognized, however, that there has been a constant and steady, though slight, appeal coming usually from the hearts of hundreds of thousands of foreigners holding first papers, for relief, help, and assistance to the attainment of their hopes and desires in this country.

During the late year of 1914, 100,000 foreigners declared their intention and petitioned for naturalization. This is the highest water mark since Federal supervision began. The Federal records for the United States show that the foreign population is many times greater than the number who came forward for citizenship. In many States the proportion of candidates for citizenship is said to be one in ten. In some States it is said to be one in five. In no State is the lowest possible.

ACTRESS TAKES AERO TRIP.

Miss Dona Montran, Movie Star, in Air Fifty Minutes.

CARRYING Miss Dona Montran, one of the actresses in "The Birth of a Nation," film production, Chaucer Redding, recently made a fifty-minute flight over Lynn, Mass., in his Burgess-Wright aeroplane, reports Aerial Age Weekly.

A novel advertising stunt was tried which proved very successful. Miss Montran wore an aviator's costume and carried 100 pennants advertising the "Birth of a Nation."

To each of seventy-five of these flags was attached a pair of tickets. The dropping of the pennants was a signal for a scramble on the part of persons below to get possession of the tickets. The idea proved novel and attractive to the crowds.

On the descent of the machine Miss Montran expressed herself as delighted with her fifty minutes in the air.

WANT OYSTERS ICED FREE.

Dealers Complain to I. C. C. Because Service Is Stopped.

The Oyster Growers' and Dealers' Association of North America made formal complaint yesterday to the Interstate Commerce Commission that carriers operating in Eastern classification territory covering the territory north of the Potomac and east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh had withdrawn from icing on oyster shipments and in that way had increased rates on oysters.

The complaint of the oystermen recites that up to last March 30 the carriers did not charge for icing, that item being included in the regular transportation rate. But since the date named the charge for icing has been imposed, and the oyster shippers say that it operates as an increase on the freight charge over and above the increase of 5 per cent recently allowed the carriers in this territory. The complainants, about 100 in number, are engaged in producing and shipping oysters from beds in the Chesapeake and Long Island territory.

Klaw and Erlanger have adopted a plan whereby their players must obtain their permission if they wish to act on the screen. In cases where the permission is granted, Klaw and Erlanger may demand and receive half the money paid the actors by the film people. These conditions are said to be specified in all K. and E. contracts.

Philpsborn

THE OUTER GARMENT SHOP
608 TO 614 ELEVENTH STREET.

Business Hours, 8.15 to 5. Saturdays, 8.15 to 1.

Among these small lots of select and superior summer garments are many staple styles that can be worn throughout the fall and winter.

Of particular interest are some dresses, suits and separate coats in misses' sizes that are very suitable for fall school wear.

Any remaining suit from summer stock—

cloth or silk—

Now \$10.00.

Heretofore \$25 to \$55.

100 silk-lined coats of various fabrics, all sizes,

Now \$7.50.

Heretofore \$20 to \$25.

Remaining \$7.50 summer dresses..... \$1.95

Remaining \$15.00 summer dresses..... \$5.00

Remaining \$15.00 silk dresses..... \$5.00

Remaining \$25.00 silk dresses.....\$10.00

Remaining \$7.50 serge skirts.....\$3.95

Remaining \$5.00 corduroy skirts.....\$3.50

Remaining \$4.00 tub skirts.....\$1.95

Bargain Hunters' Delight

A few shopworn odds-and-ends and left-overs at giveaway prices. Women clever with the needle can utilize these to splendid advantage.

14 Cloth Suits that were \$20.....\$2.00

3 Linen Suits that were \$15.....\$2.00

18 Cloth Suits that were \$25.....\$5.00

9 Woolen Capes that were \$15.....\$3.00

7 Silk Capes that were \$15.....\$3.00

11 Sport Coats that were \$12.....\$3.00

8 Winter Coats that were \$15.....\$3.00

21 Assorted Skirts that were \$7.50.....\$1.95

What Every Mother Ought To Know About Her Baby

A series of articles on the care of the baby, under the general heading, "What Every Mother Ought to Know About Her Baby," will be printed on consecutive Sundays in The Washington Herald. They are carefully prepared by experts of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Cut them out and save them for reference.

DESTROY THE FLY.

When the modern mother says "Baby-by-by, here's a fly" to her infant, she changes the second line of the old nursery song to read "Let us swat him."

you and I." The common house-fly is no longer an object of tolerant interest, but has become an object of hatred and distrust. He is known to be the principal factor in the distribution of the germs of typhoid, says the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

Especially is he regarded as the enemy of the baby, as there is reason to believe that he carries about the germs of summer diarrhea, and leaves them behind him, with other filth, when he lights on the nipple of the feeding bottle, or crawls over the saucer of cereal, or falls in the milk. Thus he is a real danger, not only to the baby, but to the whole family, and every effort should be made to do away with him.

How to Prevent Hatching.

Flies may be kept out of the house to a considerable extent by using screens at the doors and windows, and those that get inside may be trapped, poisoned, or swatted. But better than any of these methods is to destroy the flies in the hatching. The following information is furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

"A safe and effective weapon against the typhoid or house fly has been found in powdered hellebore by scientists of the Department of Agriculture. Flies lay their eggs chiefly in stable manure. Powdered hellebore mixed with water and sprinkled over the manure will destroy the larvae which are hatched from the eggs. Since powdered hellebore is readily obtainable, this puts it in the hands of every one a remedy for one of the pests that has been found dangerous as well as troublesome. Powdered hellebore, however, will not kill adult flies, which must be swatted or trapped."

"It has long been known that flies breed in manure, but previous methods of destroying the larvae there by the use of strong chemicals have been open to the objection that the treatment under some conditions lessened the fertilizing value of the manure or actually injured vegetation. This is not true of powdered hellebore. Government experiments have shown that the hellebore is entirely decomposed in the course of the fermentation of the manure, and that even in excessive quantities it does no harm except to the larvae it is intended to destroy. Chickens picking in manure treated with it suffer no ill effects."

"One-half pound of powdered hellebore mixed with ten gallons of water is sufficient to kill the larvae in eight bushels of manure."

or ten cubic feet of manure. The mixture should be applied carefully over the pile, special attention being paid to the outer edges. In most places hellebore is obtainable in 100-pound lots at a cost of 12 cents a pound. This makes the cost of the treatment a little less than 7-10 of a cent per bushel of manure. A liberal estimate of the output of manure is two bushels a day per horse. The money involved is, therefore, trifling in comparison with the benefits to the individual and the community from the practical elimination of the disease-spreading fly.

"Although fresh manure is the favorite breeding spot, flies lay their eggs in other places as well, such as out-houses, refuse piles, etc. In these places, from which no manure is taken to spread on the fields, considerable saving may be effected through the substitution of borax for powdered hellebore. Applied at the rate of 0.62 pounds per 8 bushels of manure, borax is as effective as powdered hellebore in killing the larvae, but costs less than half a cent for each bushel of manure treated. In larger quantities, however, or when the manure itself is spread at a greater rate than 15 tons to the acre, some damage to crops may result. Large quantities of manure are often used by market gardeners and others, and there is always danger of carelessness in applying the borax. The use of the more expensive but safer hellebore is therefore recommended for the treatment of manure. Borax is recommended for all other refuse in which flies may lay eggs."

"Public Duty, Scientists Say."

"Scientists who have been working for years to eliminate the fly are convinced that the use of one or the other of these simple measures is a public duty wherever manure and refuse exists. Sanitation, however, strongly advises the removal of refuse heaps or other unnecessary rubbish or breeding places for flies. In breeding places which cannot be thus disposed of—such as manure or stables—the daily use of powdered hellebore will keep the flies from breeding in these favorite breeding grounds. The best results are obtainable in a community where every one cleans up his premises, traps or kills the flies, and systematically treats the manure and other breeding places with powdered hellebore."

"The fly is not only a nuisance to human beings and live stock; it spreads disease and filth and is a menace to public health which cannot be tolerated in the face of a demonstrated remedy. Details of the experiments with other information on the subject are contained in the professional paper, Bulletin 76 of the United States Department of Agriculture."